

# The Curators of the Unibersity of Missouri

THE LOTTE THE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

## Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO'S, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY THE FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC. CPLENISHMENT OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY LAW, THE TTO EXCLUDE OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY, OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR CINGIL, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSE, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT BY THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT. IN THE UNITED STATES SEED OF THIS VARIETY SOLD BY VARIETY NAME ONLY AS A CLASS OF CERTIFIED SEED AND (2) SHALL CONFORM TO THE ENERATIONS SPECIFIED BY THE OWNER OF THE RIGHTS. (84 STAT. 1542, AS AMENDED, 7 U.S.C. 2321

#### WHEAT, COMMON

'Truman'

In Testimony Wherevi, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Plant Arriety Protection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year two thousand and live.

### **Exhibit A: Origin and Breeding History**

'Truman' soft red winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) (PI 634824) was developed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. Truman originated from the cross MO 11769/ 'Madison' which was made in 1990. MO 11769 was from the cross 'Kawvale'/'Vigo'// 'Directeur Journee'/3/W7510/4/'NS 314'/ 'Stoddard'. W7510 is a full sib of 'Hart'. Truman was tested as MO 980525

The F<sub>1</sub> through F<sub>3</sub> generations of the cross MO 11769/Madison were advanced in the field at the Agronomy Research Center near Columbia, MO using the bulk method with no selection. In 1993, F<sub>3</sub>-derived F<sub>4</sub> selections were made based on maturity, height, general disease resistance, and over-all plant architecture. Selections were advanced using the pedigree method in 1-m head-rows in 1994 and 1995. During the summer of 1995, head-row 11,010 was bulked and entered into preliminary yield testing in 1996 as the F<sub>5</sub>-derived F<sub>7</sub> line MO 960304. MO 960304 was variable for height and maturity and was re-selected in 1996. Truman was an F7-derived F8 re-selection from MO 960304. It was grown in an individual head row in 1997, hand harvested and re-entered as an F<sub>9</sub> line in preliminary yield testing in 1998. Truman was tested in the Missouri Winter Wheat Breeding Program from 1998 to the present. It was tested in the Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Trials from 2000 through the present and in the Uniform Eastern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nursery in 2001 and 2002. Truman was released for its high grain yield, good test weight, and broad-based resistance to Fusarium head blight [caused by Fusarium graminearum Schwabe; telomorph: Gibberella zeae Schweinitz (Petch)]. The registration of Truman is currently 'in press' in Crop Science and the first commercial sale will occur in the autumn of 2004.

Purification of Truman was initiated with a single head re-selection from MO 960304 in 1996. An individual head row was grown, hand-harvested and entered into preliminary yield testing in 1997. MO 980525 was re-entered into advanced yield testing in the autumn of 1998. In the summer of 1999, 12 uniform heads were taken from a single plot of MO 980525 for increase and purification. These 12 head rows were planted in the autumn of 1999 as a purification plot. The plot was rogued, primarily for height variants, and re-planted in the autumn of 2000 as an increase strip.

In 2001, seven F<sub>9</sub>-derived F<sub>12</sub> increase strips approximately 1 m wide and 20 m long were grown by the Missouri Foundation Seed Organization from the purified seed source provided by the breeder. Each was rogued approximately five times for purity. Off-types removed were primarily height variants with lengthened internodes but adhered in all other ways to the description provided in Exhibit C. Truman has been stable and uniform since 2002 (3 generations of increase). No variants were observed during this period. Authorized seed classes are Breeder, Foundation and Certified. Breeder and Foundation seed will be maintained by the Foundation Seed Organization, of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, College of Agriculture Food and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, Columbia MO. Truman will only be sold as certified seed.

### **Exhibit B: Statement of Distinctness**

Truman most closely resembles the variety NK Coker 9663. Both have been grown in the Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Tests since 2000. Data presented are from the Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Tests from 2002 and 2003, Special Reports 542 and 549, respectively, published by the College of Agriculture Food, and Natural Resources, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO.

Both Truman and Coker 9663 are soft red winter wheats. Juvenile growth habit for both varieties is semi-erect. Both have comparable adult-plant height, with green plant color. Both have tapering, mid-dense, awnletted, heads with yellow anthers. Both have ovate seeds with a medium, non-collared brush, rounded cheeks, and a mid-deep crease.

The most obvious difference in adult plants of these two varieties is heading date. Across 6 locations of the Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Tests, the mean heading date for Truman was 5, and 6 days later than Coker 9663 in 2002 and 2003, respectively. Data for paired individual location comparisons at Columbia, MO and Portageville, MO for 2002 and 2003 are given in Table 1. Other significant differences include the following: coleoptile color for Truman is white, while that for Coker 9663 is purple; seedling anthocyanin is absent in Truman and present in Coker 9663; anthocyanin is absent in the auricles of Truman and present in Coker 9663.

Table 1. Comparison of the heading dates for Truman and N.K. Coker 9663 grown at Columbia and Portageville, Missouri, in 2002 and 2003.

		Headi	ing date 1	,
	200	2	2003	
Variety	Columbia, MO	Portageville, MO	Columbia, MO	Portageville, MO
		Julian	days)	
Truman	132	127	139	130
NK Coker 9663	126	118	133	122
Location mean	127	119	132	121
LSD <sub>(0.05)</sub>	1.6	1,4	1.5	1.1
CV%	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6
Range	125-132	116-127	128-139	118-130
No. of entries	64	64	64	64
Planting date	October 8, 2001	October 30, 2001	October 16, 2002	November 8, 200
Harvest date	July 1, 2002	June 17, 2002	July 11, 2003	June 24, 2003
Previous crop	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans
Exp. Design	8 × 8 Lattice	8 × 8 Lattice	8 × 8 Lattice	8 × 8 Lattice
Replications	4	4	4	4
Harvested plot size	55 sq. ft.	55 sq. ft.	55 sq. ft.	55 sq. ft.
Nitrogen (fall/spring) per acre	40 lb/72 lb	40 lb/80 lb	40 lb/81lb	40 lb/80 lb
$P_2O_5$	62 lb/acre	0	40 lb/acre	0
$K_2O$	47 lb/acre	0	60 lb/acre	0

Heading date was determined as the number of Julian days (after January 1) when 50% of the ears in a given plot had emerged fully from the flag leaf collar.

### Description of experimental conditions for data presented:

Truman, (MO 980525) has been yield-tested in Missouri breeding trials since 1998 and in the Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Trials since 2000. The objective of the latter tests is to provide Missouri wheat growers with a reliable, unbiased, up-to-date source of information that will permit valid comparisons among improved wheat varieties from both the private (commercial) and public (university and USDA) sectors. The tests are grown at seven Missouri locations each year. Data in Exhibit B are presented from the 2002 and 2003 Missouri Winter Wheat Performance Tests. In both years, there were 64 entries in the test. Entries were arranged in an 8×8 lattice design with 4 replications at each location. Test plots consisted of a 15-foot, 6-row plot with 7-inch row spacing. At harvest, plots were trimmed to 12 feet. All entries were seeded at approximately 1.5 million seeds per acre. Actual seeding rates (1850 seeds per plot) for each entry were determined from the thousand kernel weights of each entry and were not adjusted for germination.

#### Agronomic practices:

At all locations, wheat followed soybeans. Planting date was in accordance with the Hessian fly-free date for Missouri, which ranges from October 1 in north Missouri through October 30 in south Missouri. Actual planting dates varied with weather and are given for the 2002 and 2003 crop years in Exhibit B. Harvest dates in Missouri range from mid-June to mid-July. Actual harvest dates varied with weather and are given for 2002 and 2003 in Exhibit B. At all sites, nitrogen was applied in split fall/spring applications with spring nitrogen applications made at or shortly after initial green-up (Feeke's growth stage 6). Actual amounts are provided in Exhibit B. Pre-plant phosphorous and potassium applications were made according to soil test recommendations for each location.

#### Statistical analysis:

Data for individual locations were analyzed using a lattice design. Mean comparisons were made using Fisher's protected least significant difference (LSD) at the 0.05 probability level (P = 0.05). Coefficients of variation (CV%) were calculated from the analyses of variance of each location.

#### Public availability of data:

Data are available to the public through two different media. Data are published as Special Reports from the College of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources, University of Missouri, Columbia. For 2002 and 2003 these were Special Reports 542 and 549, respectively. Hard copies of these special reports were distributed to all cooperating breeders (both public and private) as well as to all wheat growers in Missouri. Data from these publications are also available through the MU Agricultural Electronic Bulletin Board (AgEBB) web site. Complete test results may be accessed under crop performance testing at <a href="http://agebb.missouri.edu/cropperf/">http://agebb.missouri.edu/cropperf/</a>.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY **PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE** BELTSVILLE, MD 20705

**Exhibit C** 

**OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY** Wheat (Triticum spp.)

NAME OF APPLICANT (S) The Curators of the	TEMPORARY OR EXPERIMENTAL DESIGNATION	VARIETY NAME
University of Missouri	MO 980525	Truman
ADDRESS (Street and No. or RD No., City, State, Zip Code and Country)		FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
316 University Hall		PVPO NUMBER
University of Missouri		20 0400274
Columbia, MO 65211		
PLEASE READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY	·,	
Place the appropriate number that describes the varie		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		d be based on a minimum of 100 plants. Comparative data
		inized color standard may be used to determine plant colors;
gesignate system used: your application.	Please answer all question	s for your variety; lack of response may delay progress of
your application.		
1. KIND:	2. VERNALIZATIO	ON:
1 = Common	2 1 = S	pring
2 = Durum 3 = Club	2 = W	inter ther (Specify)
4 = Other (Specify)	<b>-</b>	(Toposity)
	THE PARTY OF THE P	<del></del>
3. COLEOPTILE ANTHOCYANIN:	4. JUVENILE PLA	INT GROWTH:
1 = Absent 2 = Present	1 =	Prostrate 2 = Semi-Erect 3 = Erect
5. PLANT COLOR: (boot stage)	6. FLAG LEAF: (b	oot stage)
1 = Yellow-Green	1 = E	rect 2 = Recurved
2 = Green 3 = Blue-Green		
3 - Dide-Green		
	1 = W	ax Absent 2 = Wax Present
7. EAR EMERGENCE:		
<u> </u>	Name to the Later to the Later to the Later to	
Number of Days Earlier Than *_	None tested in same trial	
Same As *_	Cardinal	
0 6 Number of Days Later Than	Coker 9663	
· *R	elative to a Commercial Variety Grown in the San	ne inai
8. ANTHER COLOR:		
1 = Yellow 2 = Purple		
1 1000m 2 = 1 dipio		

9. <u>PL</u>	ANT HEI	GHT: (from soil to top of	head, exc	luding awns	;)						
1	0 4	cm (Average)									
[1]	4	cm Taller Than	Ernie		·			*			
		Same As	Coker	9663				*			
N	A	cm Shorter Than	None	tested	in same	tria	1	*			
10. S	TEM:										
A	. ANTHO	DCYANIN				D.	INTE	RNODE			
1	1 =	Absent 2 = Present	į				1	1 = Hollow	2 = Semi-Solid	3 = Solid	
								Number of Nodes			
В	. WAXY	BLOOM				E.	PED	UNCLE			
1	1 =	Absent 2 = Present					1	1 = Erect 2 = Re	ecurved 3 = Se	mi-Erect	
							1	7 cm Length			
	. HAIRIN	IESS (last internode of r	achis)			F.	ÁURI	CLE			
1	1 =	Absent 2 = Present					$\boxed{1}$	Anthocyanin	1 = Absent	2 = Present	
							1	Hair:	1 = Absent	2 = Present	
11. HE	EAD: (at n	naturity)				<del> </del>					
Α.	. DENSIT	ΓΥ				C.	CUR	VATURE			•
2	2 =	Lax Mid-dense (Laxidense) Dense					2	1 = Erect 2 = Inclined 3 = Recurved			
В.	SHAPE					D.	AWN	EDNESS			
$\sqrt{1}$		Tapering					3	1 = Awnless			
لت	3 =	Strap Clavate					<u> </u>	2 = Apically Awnlet 3 = Awnletted	ted		
	4 =	Other (Specify)						4 = Awned			
12. GL	.UMES: (a	at maturity)									
A.	COLOR					E.	ВЕАК	WIDTH			
1		White					2	1 = Narrow			
لسنتنا	2 = 3 3 = 0	an Other (Specify)					<u></u>	2 = Medium 3 = Wide			
В.	SHOUL	DER	•			F.	GLUN	IE LENGTH			
2		Wanting 2 = Obliqu					2	1 = Short (ca. 7mm			
	5 <b>= I</b>	Rounded 4 = Squar Elevated 6 = Apicul						2 = Medium (ca. 8n 3 = Long (ca. 9mm)		***	
_		Other (Specify)									
		DER WIDTH				G.	WIDT				
2	2 = 1	Narrow Medium					2	1 = Narrow (ca. 3m 2 = Medium (ca. 3.	5mm)		
		Wide						3 = Long (ca. 4mm)			
D.	BEAK										
2	2 = /	Obtuse Acute Acuminate									
	J - F	warming									

13. SE	EED:			
Α	SHAPE		E. COLOR	
1	1 = Ovate 2 = Oval 3 = Elliptical		1 = White 2 = Amber 3 = Red 4 = Other (Specify)	
В.	СНЕЕК		F. TEXTURE	
1	1 = Rounded 2 = Angular		2 1 = Hard 2 = Soft 3 = Other (Specify)	
C.	BRUSH		G. PHENOL REACTION	
2	1 = Short 1 = Not Collared 2 = Medium 2 = Collared 3 = Long		4 = Dark- Brown 2 = Fawn 5 = Black 3 = Light- Brown	
D.	CREASE		H. SEED WEIGHT	
1	1 = Width 60% or less of Kernel 2 = Width 80% or less of Kernel 3 = Width Nearly as Wide as Kernel		3 3 g/1000 Seed (whole number only)	
2	1 = Depth 20% or less of Kernel 2 = Depth 35% or less of Kernel 3 = Depth 50% or less of Kernel		1. GERM SIZE  2 1 = Small 2 = Mid-Size 3 = Large	
14. DIS	SEASE: (0 = Not Tested 1 = Susceptible 2 = Resistant	t t	3 = Intermediate 4 = Tolerant)	
	PLEASE INDICATE THE	SPE	CIFIC RACE OR STRAIN TESTED	
1	Stem Rust ( <i>Puccinia graminis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> )	1	Leaf Rust (Puccinia recondita f. sp. tritici)	
2	Stripe Rust ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> )	0	Loose Smut (Ustilago tritici)	
1	Tan Spot ( <i>Pyrenophora trilici-repentis</i> )	0	Flag Smut (Urocystis agropyri)	
0	Halo Spot ( <i>Selenophoma donacis</i> )	0	Common Bunt (Tilletia tritici or T. laevis)	
3	Septoria nodorum (Glume Blotch)	0	Dwarf Bunt (Tilletia controversa)	
0	Septoria avenae (Speckled Leaf Disease)	3	Karnal Bunt (Tilletia indica)	
3	Septoria tritici (Speckled Leaf Blotch)	1	Powdery Mildew (Ersiphe graminis f. sp. tritici)	
2	Scab (Fusarium spp.) See Exhibit D	0	"Snow Molds"	
0	"Black Point" (Kernel Smudge)	0	Common Root Rot (Fusarium, Cochliobolus and Bipolaris spp.)	
1	Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV)	1	Rhizoctonia Root Rot (Rhizoctonia solani)	
3	Soilborne Mosaic Virus (SBMV)	3	Black Chaff (Xanthomonas campestris pv. translucens)	
1	Wheat Yellow (Spindle Streak) Mosaic Virus	0	Bacterial Leaf Blight (Pseudomonas syringae pv. syringae)	
1	Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus (WSMV)		Other (Specify)	
	Other (Specify)		Other (Specify)	
	Other (Specify)		Other (Specify)	
	Other (Specify)		Other (Specify)	
15. INS	·		3 = Intermediate 4 = Tolerant)	
		IFY B	IOTYPE (where needed)	
	Hessian Fly (Mayetiola destructor)	H	Other (Specify)	
0	Stem Sawfly (Cephus spp.)	H	Other (Specify)	
0	Cereal Leaf Beetle (Oulema melanopa)		Other (Specify)	

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Exhibit C (Wheat)

15. INSECT: (continued)	0 = Not Tested	1 = Susceptible	2 = Resistant	3 = Intermediate	4 = Tolerant	
		PLEASE S	SPECIFY BIOTYPE	(Where Needed)		
0 Russian Aphid (Da	iuraphis noxia)		Other (	Specify)		
Greenbug (Schiza	phis graminum)		Other (	Specify)		
0 Aphids			Other (	Specify)		

16. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ANY ITEM ABOVE, OR GENERAL COMMENTS:

# Exhibit D: - Additional Description of the Variety

Although immunity to Fusarium head blight (scab) [caused by Fusarium graminearum Schwabe; telomorph: Gibberella zeae Schweinitz (Petch)] is not known in any wheat variety globally, partial resistance is known. Truman has been widely tested and is considered to have a very high level of resistance. In assessments made in from 3 to 9 locations of the 2001 Northern Uniform Winter Wheat Scab Nursery, Truman was one of only 2 entries (of 49 tested) with low scores for all measures of disease assessment (Table 2). Truman had the lowest disease severity, disease incidence, disease index (incidence x severity), and percent scabby kernels of any entry tested. It was not significantly different from the lowest entry for kernel rating, toxin (deoxynivalenol) level, and greenhouse severity rating. The other variety with low scores for all measures of disease resistance assessment was the experimental line MO 981020, an early maturing sib of Truman, also developed at the University of Missouri.

Table 2. Data, comparing Fusarium head blight (scab) measures of resistance in Truman to resistant (Ernie, Freedom) and susceptible (Patterson, Pioneer Variety 2545) check cultivars. Data were extracted from the 2001 Northern Uniform Winter Wheat Scab Nursery, Ohio State University, OARDC, Horticulture and Crop Science Series 690, p.10.

	Resistance trait <sup>1</sup>							
Entry	SEV	INC	IND	KR	SS	DON	SEV-GH	
		%		0-100	%	ppm	%	
Patterson	$38.4 (h)^2$	61.6 (h)	34.1 (h)	31.0 (l)	14.7 (l)	6.9 (I)	52.4	
Pioneer 2545	39.8 (h)	71.4 (h)	40.7 (h)	66.5 (h)	26.8 (h)	16.2 (I)	55.8	
Ernie	20.1 (l)	51.4	19.4	29.9 (l)	16.9 (I)	7.9 (l)	28.7	
Freedom	21.4	62.8 (h)	21.8	50.1	17.5 (l)	12.6 (l)	30.5	
Truman	11.8 (l)	34.6 (l)	7.5 (l)	23.0 (l)	5.4 (l)	5.3 (l)	14.3 (l)	
Test mean	24.6	57.5	22.6	42.0	18.4	11.9	46.3	
LSD (0.05)	9.3	15.0	10.5	17.1	15.0	14.2	18.9	
Locations	9	8	8	4	3	3	5	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Codes for resistance traits are as follows:

SEV = disease severity from field tests, determined as % of infected spikelets in an infected head

INC = disease incidence, determined as % of heads with a least one infected spikelet

 $IND = (SEV \times INC)/100$ 

KR = kernel rating determined visually as the percentage of infected kernels in grain samples from inoculated plots

SS = percentage of scabby seeds by weight in grain samples from inoculated plots.

DON = parts per million of deoxynivalenol (vomitoxin) determined in grain samples assayed by Dr. Pat Hart, Michigan State University

SEV-GH = disease severity (type II resistance) from point inoculations with *Fusarium graminearum* conducted in the greenhouse

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  Each resistance value for each of the 49 test entries was compared to the lowest (l) and highest (h) value in each column using the LSD  $_{(0.05)}$ . Where the value is followed by a (l) the variety was not different from the best (most resistant) entry in the test while a value followed by a (h) meant that the variety was as susceptible as the most susceptible entry in the test. Those with no letter were intermediate.

# Milling and Baking Quality of 'Truman'

Truman was entered in the Uniform Eastern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nursery (UESRWWN) in both 2001 and 2002. End-use quality evaluations reported below were conducted by the USDA-ARS Soft Wheat Quality Laboratory at Wooster, OH in both years in conjunction with those nurseries. Comparisons were made against check varieties in the UESRWWN in both years. These included Caldwell, which has above average milling and baking quality overall, Foster which has very good milling quality, Patton, which has average milling and baking quality and Roane which tends to have poor milling and baking quality. Overall, Truman is considered to have acceptable soft wheat milling and baking quality. Baking quality is slightly better than Patton while milling quality is poorer than Patton but better than Roane. Data is available to the public at: <a href="http://www.ars-grin.gov/ars/PacWest/Aberdeen/uniform.html">http://www.ars-grin.gov/ars/PacWest/Aberdeen/uniform.html</a>.

Table 3. Milling quality data for Truman compared to check varieties in the Uniform Eastern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nurseries grown in the 2001 and 2002 crop years.

	Milling qu	ality score	Flour	yield	Softness equivalent		
Variety	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	
%		g/k	(g <sup>-1</sup>	g kg <sup>-1</sup>			
Caldwell	104.1	100.0	72.7	71.8	57.8	59.1	
Foster	104.5	101.6	74.4	74.0	54.8	53.2	
Patton	100.0	90.8	72.0	70.4	55.4	53.3	
Roane	91.6	86.6	69.6	68.9	55.7	54.7	
Truman	94.0	87.8	70.9	69.6	52.9	53.1	

Table 4. Baking quality data for Truman compared to check varieties in the Uniform Eastern Soft Red Winter Wheat Nurseries grown in the 2001 and 2002 crop years.

Variety	Baking qu	ality score	Pro	tein_	<u>A</u>	WRC <sup>†</sup>	Cookie	e diameter	Lactio	acid
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
	9	6			g/kg <sup>-1</sup>			cm	g/k	g
Caldwell	110.0	100.0	8.4	8.7	56.9	60.3	18.7	18.2	104.7	111.5
Foster	107.0	94.9	9.3	9.4	56.9	57.1	18.5	18.1	102.1	99.5
Patton	99.9	82.8	8.9	9.6	60.4	61.9	18.2	17.8	80.8	94.6
Roane	78.4	54.3	8.4	9.6	61.7	65.4	17.2	16.8	113.2	117.1
Truman	100.6	83.6	8.4	9.2	59.6	60.3	18.2	17.7	104.3	103.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup>Alkaline water retention capacity

REPRODUCE LOCALLY. Include form number and edition date on al	reproductions. F	ORM APPROVED - OMB No. 0581-005			
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE	Application is required in order to det	ermine if a plant variety protection			
	certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2				
EXHIBIT E	confidential until the certificate is issu	ed (7 U.S.C. 2426).			
STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP					
1. NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION 3. VÄRIETY NAME OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER				
	OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER				
The Curators of the University of Missouri	MO 980525	Truman			
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (Include area code) 6. FAX (Include area code)				
only, onto, and the following,	O. TELET FIGURE (microde area code)	0.1 AX (madae area code)			
316 University Hall	(573) 882-2388	(573) 882-0010			
University of Missouri	7. PVPO NUMBER				
Columbia, MO 65211	20	0400274			
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in the	e appropriate block. If no, please expla	in TYPS NO			
8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in the	e appropriate block. <b>If no, please expla</b>	in. YES NO			
9. Is the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or a U.S. b	ased company? If no give name of co	ountry. YES NO			
The same approach (mannager of company) a c.c. hastorial of a c.c. b	asca company: If no, give name of co	ountry.			
10. Is the applicant the original owner? YES	NO If no, please answer one	of the following:			
L. L. C.	l				
a. If the original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (	are) the original owner(s) a U.S. Nation	al(s)?			
YES T	NO If no, give name of count				
		•			
b If the eniminal white to contain a second to the second		_			
b. If the original rights to variety were owned by a company(ies),		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
YES	NO If no, give name of countr	у			
<u> </u>	* Cook and				
11. Additional explanation on ownership (Trace ownership from origin	nal breeder to current owner. Use the re	everse for extra space if needed):			
PLEASE NOTE:					
Plant variety protection can only be afforded to the owners (not licens	eas) who most the following criteria:				
	_				
1. If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that pe	erson must be a U.S. national, national	of a UPOV member country, or			
national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of	the U.S. for the same genus and speci-	es.			
2. If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employ	red the original breeder(s) the company	muet he II S based award by			
nationals of a UPOV member country, or owned by nationals of a	ountry which affords similar protection t	o nationals of the U.S. for the same			
genus and species.	outing which anotes similar protestion t	o nationals of the o.o. for the same			
2. If the applicant is an experience who is not the existent experience had the					
3. If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the o					
The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who direction	ected the final breeding. See Section 4	1(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection			
Act for definitions.	Teres and and anodamig. Coo Cookoff -	1(a)(2) of the Flank valiety Flotection			
	active the mid systeming.	T(a)(2) of the Flank variety Flotection			
	octor the line of sounding.	Tay(2) of the Flank variety Floreshori			
According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, a control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055.	and a nerson is not required to respond to a collection	n of information unloss it displays a valid CMD			

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